

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL

OF THE

STEAMSHIP AMERICA, AT HALIFAX.

Threatening Aspect of Affairs on the Continent.

ANOTHER DECLINE IN COTTON.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE VALUE OF SILVER.

Increased Religious Excitement in England.

SERIOUS RIOT AT BIRKENHEAD.

Dec. 11, 1850.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, 1850.

The British steamship America, Capt. Shannon,

arrived at 3 o'clock this morning. She left Liverpool

on Saturday noon, the 30th ult.

Among the passengers in the A. are Professor

Risley and his ballet troupe, from Paris.

The Baltic, the fourth of the Collins line, arrived

at Liverpool at half past 10 o'clock, on Thursday

morning, after a passage of eleven days twenty

hours and thirty minutes. She encountered

unusually heavy weather throughout her passage

from New York.

The Canada, from Boston, preceded the Baltic,

and arrived at half past 11, on Sunday forenoon,

after a passage of ten days twenty-three hours and

thirty minutes.

The news from all parts of Europe, is one week

later than that brought by the Asia. It is important

affairs on the continent were a threatening

aspect, which caused a decline in cotton of one

eighth to a quarter of a penny per pound.

The German Troubles.

THE THREATENED WAR BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUS-

SIA--NEW PRUSSIAN LOAN--CONFLICTS BETWEEN

THE SOLDIERS, ETC.

The latest news from Germany is in no respect

more pacific, nor are affairs less critical and com-

plexed than for two weeks previous to the sailing of

the America.

The Prussian Chambers were opened on the 21st,

by a speech from the king, (as was mentioned in the

New York Herald by the Asia) which has

caused intense excitement, and, as has been stated,

was looked upon as favorable to the war party.

He says--

In the shortest possible time we shall be more

strongly armed than ever before, either in ancient or

modern times. We seek not war, but we demand an

arrangement of the general federal, suitable to our

present position in Europe and Germany, and corres-

ponding with the amount of rights which God has

placed in our hands--we have a good old right--we

will defend it, and remain under arms till we have

secured its recognition. We owe this to Prussia--we

owe this to Germany.

It is stated by telegraph from Paris, that the

Prussian government has negotiated a loan of

£10,000,000 sterling, with the house of Rothschild

in London.

The upper house of Assembly is reported to be

inclined to peace, whilst the lower is moderate-

disposed. The disturbances between the Prussian

and Bavarian troops at Frankfurt, were renewed on

the 25th, and in several of the streets, the soldiers

of the two countries had very sanguinary conflicts.

The intervention of strong patrols could alone pre-

serve peace in the city.

The Austrian or federal army in Hesse, is suf-

fering from want of provisions, and their com-

mander has informed the Prussian General that he

shall be compelled to advance. General Groben

replied that the Prussian troops under his com-

mand would not fall back under any circumstances.

The cabinet of St. Petersburg is reported to have

formally made known that a war of Prussia against

Austria, would at the same time be a war against

Russia. After Berlin, the war party find most

support in the Rhenish provinces. At Frankfurt,

Berlin, Vienna, Amsterdam and other central

points, confidence in the maintenance of peace is

daily becoming weaker.

The stock exchange was, at the latest dates,

greatly agitated. At Vienna the premium on gold

has risen to forty, and on silver to thirty per cent.

England.

INCREASED CATHOLIC EXCITEMENT--SERIOUS RIOT

AT BIRKENHEAD--TERRIBLE COLLIERIES EXPLOSION,

ETC.

There is greatly increased agitation in England

and Scotland, in regard to the anti-Popery move-

ment, and the London News asserts that the At-

torney General is preparing a bill to make penal

the holding of English titles by the Catholic clergy,

and the Times significantly remarks that Dr.

Unthson is the first, as he will assuredly be the

last Bishop of Birmingham.

Lord Beaumont, a Catholic nobleman, has taken

the field against the measures of the Pope, and

maintains that his appointments to English Bish-

ops are derogatory to the crown and at variance

with the constitution.

Immense meetings to denounce the aggressive

policy of the country, were held, and in some cases

led to serious riots, especially at Birkenhead, where

the meeting advertised for Wednesday, the 27th

ult., resulted in one of the wildest riots since the days

of the reform bill. Magistrates and police were

compelled to fly before the mob. The cross finally

restored quiet.

A frightful colliery explosion occurred at Firth

and Son's mines, at Halifax, Eng., on Friday

afternoon. Loss of life unknown, supposed to be

very great.

The French Republic.

The latest advices from Paris announce a de-

part from M. De Persigny, from Berlin. He is

reported to have expressed his convictions that the

King of Prussia will have great difficulty in re-

staining the warlike disposition of his army and

people, and that he cannot and ought not make any

further concessions.

The French ambassador in London had arrived

in Paris, to explain Lord Palmerston's views on

the German question. It is reported that England

wishes to act in concert with France, and that she

desires to prevent Russian intervention.

In the Assembly, on Tuesday, an exciting de-

bate arose upon the question of raising an addi-

tional army of 40,000 men, alluded to in the New

York Herald on the arrival of the Asia. M. Thiers

is reported of the committee to whom the subject has

been referred, and will, it is said, lay down such

principles of peace and neutrality as will completely

bind the hands of Louis Napoleon. Whilst the

Assembly are opposed to war upon all hands, the

debates plainly show that France is strongly op-

posed to any combination which should render

Germany united.

Ab del Kader has made an ineffectual attempt

to obtain his liberation, by applying directly to the

assembly.

A proposition to transfer the seat of government

out of Paris, has been rejected by a very decided

majority.

Items from the Capital--Treasury Re-

port, &c.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1850.

No correspondence has passed between the Gov-

ernment of South Carolina and the administration.

R. Barwell Rhett will most probably be elected Sen-

ator from South Carolina.

Mr. Harlan, of Georgia, has been called home by

sickness in his family.

Mr. Walker, not Mr. Webster, concluded the argu-

ment in his case.

While waiting for the Treasury report every

day, its delivery to Congress may be delayed yet for

a day or two. Its commencement was delayed for

Custom House returns.

Great Union Meeting at Utica.

UTICA, December 11--9 P. M.

A large Union meeting was held at the Court House

this evening. Many members of the bar, who were in

attendance at Circuit Court, were present.

On motion of the Hon. J. A. Spencer, the Hon. Hiram

Denio was chosen President, James Fayre, Harvey

Barrett, Theodore Pomeroy, H. Crocker, R. Northway,

Willard Clark, F. B. Peckham and R. B. Miller.

Westcott, H. Spencer, J. L. Lyon, H. C. Potter,

Wm. C. Johnson, D. H. W. Golden, and Wm. Clark,

Secretaries.

The President, on taking the chair, said that it was

an unexpected honor conferred on him, which he did

not expect, and more than he deserved. He then went

into a history of the settlement of the county, the

hardships our forefathers had to battle with, and re-

viewed the exciting questions that had agitated Con-

gress at its last session. He stated that he was in fa-

vor of the compromise measure passed by that Con-

gress, and that the whole excitement was caused by

the slavery question. He said that he would like to

see slavery done away with; but as long as it was the

law of the land, he should not see it repealed.

J. A. Spencer moved a Committee of Eight to report

resolutions.

The Chair then announced the following as said

Committee: J. A. Spencer, David Wager, E. A. Wet-

more, J. P. Harris, T. O'Grady, J. H. Edwards, T. S.

Sanford, Isaiah Tiffany, N. Derwent.

The committee reported the following resolu-

tions:

Resolved, That the Constitution, which was ordain-

ed, and which has been the basis of our government,

is a perfect union and for securing the blessings of liberty

to the people of the United States and to their pos-

terity, has secured the beneficial purposes of its or-

ganization, and is entitled to the respect and obedi-

ence of every individual claiming its protection.

Resolved, That we will with joy, the fact that the

Constitution has been so recently threatened, and

the stability of our government, have been so seriously

impaired, and when we consider the diversity of in-

terests and the diversity of opinions, and the com-

plexity of the questions that have arisen, and the

measures passed at the late sessions of Congress, are

fair and honorable, and ought to be sustained.

Resolved, That every law passed by the Congress of

the United States, in pursuance of the Constitution,

is to be deemed an expression of the will of the

sovereign American people, and as such, shall

be obeyed and supported by every individual of this

State.

Resolved, That we know no higher law for our gov-

ernment, as American citizens, than the Constitution

of the United States, and members of Congress in com-

mon with all other officers, State and national, are

required to take an oath to support that instrument,

and it is the solemn duty of Congress to pass all laws

which are necessary and proper to carry every pro-

vision thereof into effect.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the constitution of the

United States provides that no person shall be ser-

ved to any other service than to the United States,

and that no person shall be held to any other ser-

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